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**TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900.**  
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**JUNE CIRCULATION.**  
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	82,470	17 Sunday	83,910
2	83,605	18	81,550
3	85,880	19	82,670
4	81,850	20	84,080
5	86,090	21	83,930
6	82,830	22	83,260
7	82,150	23	84,765
8	81,160	24 Sunday	84,990
9	83,325	25	82,130
10	85,860	26	82,460
11	82,900	27	82,890
12	81,850	28	82,490
13	81,590	29	82,090
14	82,340	30	84,530
15	82,090		
16	82,660		

Total for the month.....2,454,333  
 Less all copies applied to printing left over or filed.....40,580

Net number distributed.....2,413,753  
 Average daily distribution.....81,791

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported missing during the month of June was \$10 per cent.

W. B. CARR.  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.  
 J. P. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 21, 1901.

**IT IS PRICELESS BLOOD.**  
 American public sentiment will justify and righteously demand that China shall be held to a full and inexorable reckoning for the sin against nations against the crime against civilization contained in the massacre of the foreign legations in Peking.

The most vigorous action of the national administration to this end will meet with the approval of the American people. There will be no question of party in a consideration of the duty of this Government in China. Such duty is too plain to be misunderstood and too sacred to be performed in a half-hearted or inadequate manner. China must be punished, and the punishment must be proportionate to the enormity of her offense.

But the plotters for Empire should not rejoice prematurely over this seeming advantage to their cause. The solemn national duty of enforcing retribution for the slaying of United States Minister Conger, his family and others of the American Legation in Peking must not be degraded into a land-grabbing bargain for the extension of the new American Empire desired by the McKinleyites. The blood of murdered Americans must not be used as coin of Empire or made the excuse of a further betrayal of the Republic to Empire.

China must atone for her sins. Her chastisement must be of such a nature as never to be forgotten by her savage and bloodthirsty people. It must be as the judgment of God—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. For if, however, that it shall take such shape as will lead us to say in future years, pointing to American Imperial possessions in China, "This is the profitable deal we made as our price to China for the killing of Conger!"

**HAS FELT THE CURSE.**  
 Carl Schurz's earnest warning of the dangers existing in the Republican policy of Empire is a warning issued by a man who knows what he speaks when he tells of a tooth for a tooth, as will lead us to say in future years, pointing to American Imperial possessions in China, "This is the profitable deal we made as our price to China for the killing of Conger!"

The thousands of German-Americans who know, as Mr. Schurz himself knows, what Germany suffers under the curse of Empire, of big standing armies, of military conscription, of oppressive taxation, of the grinding of the faces of the producing people, of the eternal menace of war, will not fail to recognize in that representative German-American's words a true presentment of the German-American attitude toward Republican Imperialism. They cannot fail to perceive clearly where their duty lies in this campaign. They must see that every vote cast for the Republican national ticket is a vote for Empire. They know that if they cast such a vote they vote to betray to Empire the Republic which saved them from Empire.

To the great body of Americans not knowing by personal experience the blight of imperialism and militarism upon the true greatness and happiness of a nation Mr. Schurz's warning should be of signal value. His testimony is expert testimony. The horror of imperialism has been so deeply implanted in his soul by his sufferings and those of his Fatherland that he cannot remain silent when his adopted country is threatened with an evil so appalling. He does not like Mr. Bryan, but he will vote for Mr. Bryan. He does not indorse all the planks of the Democratic platform, but he does indorse with heart and soul that plank declaring imperialism to be the paramount issue of the campaign. There is no greater evil possible to a Republic than betrayal to Empire. Mr. Schurz will work and vote against the Republican plotters who

seek to betray the Republic to Empire. It is to this party of the ways that President McKinley's surrender to the temptation of Empire now brings the American people. No consideration of party fealty can legitimately prevail to influence an honest and loyal American vote. The Republic is in danger. It is threatened with betrayal to Empire. It must be saved if government of the people by the people for the people is not to perish from the earth. It can only be saved by removing from power in the Government the men who are seeking to betray it to Empire. Save the Republic!

**PROGRESSIVE EMPIRE.**  
 To fully appreciate the peril of the dream of Empire which now possesses the souls of certain Americans under the influence of an imperialist administration of national affairs, it is necessary to contrast the present with the past policies of this Government and to note how sure has been the encroachment of the spirit of Empire upon the spirit of the Republic which animated American administrations until the present time.

During the past three-quarters of a century this Government has forbidden to take advantage of weaker peoples in its own hemisphere. This past record seems remarkable under the conditions now brought about by the growth of imperial ambitions. Within that time the Spanish power has been broken in South America, an entire continent freed from Empire, a notable group of independent Republics established under the protection of the United States. Not once did we think of denying liberty to these peoples. Not once did we dream of expanding southward for the further extension of American trade. The Monroe Doctrine did not stand in the way of such expansion. It would have been legitimate expansion, save that it would have violated the American principle which forbids the government of other peoples without the consent of the governed. But exactly because this was forbidden we refrained from conquest or annexation in South America, assisting, rather, in the establishing of the South American Republics.

Under the sway of commercialized politics instituted by Hamilton this high regard for American principle has ceased to exist in the Republican party. It is to be noted that an unmistakable apostasy from the faith of the fathers has developed. The Declaration of Independence is declared to have been written and signed by the early patriots with an eye solely to its timely application to their own case and not as placing any obligation upon Americans who came after. The American Constitution is regarded as having been very good for our guidance under ordinary conditions, but not framed to cover extraordinary conditions, and not by any means too sacred to be violated if expediency so demanded. The Monroe Doctrine is openly doubted as tending to make us the Western "hermit nation," a Korea retiring within itself, a China building a wall around itself. It is urged that these things—the Declaration, the Constitution, the Monroe Doctrine—must not stand in the way of our greatness. We have outlived them, say the McKinley Imperialists.

This is the question for Americans to decide in the campaign now under way: Shall we relegate the Declaration of Independence to the limbo of antiquated and cast-off faiths? Shall we deny the authority of the American Constitution because that instrument forbids Empire? Shall we abandon the Monroe Doctrine in order that we may enter upon an era of conquest and spoliation in far lands? These questions must be answered in November of 1900. By the vote then cast shall it be known whether the Republic is to perish and an Empire take its place. For this is the supreme issue at stake before the American people.

**RATHBONE AND JEFFERSON.**  
 Imperialist Rathbone, who was rewarded for his services in helping to make Mark Hanna a United States Senator by being appointed to a carpath post in Cuba, where he was enabled to do business to such an extent that \$100,000 of his accounts are now under suspicion, lived in a truly imperial manner while lodging it over the Cuban natives.

It is plain that Imperialist Rathbone was of the pure kind of Empire. With a helplessness from whom to exact tribute he placed no limits to his expenditure for personal luxury. Even in fitting out his carriage, a truly imperial chariot, he was content only with a royal outfit that cost, all told, the princely sum of \$4,449.07. It had coachman and footman, postilion and all, and Solomon in his glory was not arrayed like unto these spectacular hirelings of Imperialist Rathbone. The coachman's jipijapa hat alone, we are told, cost \$12.38.

This all comes of your Republican dream of Empire and the power and gorgeous state of Empire. In the good old Democratic days when Thomas Jefferson rode his horse, alone and unattended, into Washington, tied him to a fence and then quietly and simply took the oath of office as President of these United States, American servants of the people were not expected to ride in \$4,000 carriages with royal retinues and coachmen wearing \$12.38 jipijapa hats. They thought more of the duties of office than of its possibilities of loot and in lustrous display. They gloried, not in imperial sumptuousness and extravagance, but in republican simplicity and economy. They were servants of the people and no better than the people.

It is Empire that produces Rathbone and \$4,000 coaches and footmen and coachmen with \$12.38 jipijapa hats and corruption and looting and the misgovernment and oppression of weaker peoples. Do we want any Empire in ours? Isn't the old Republic, with men of the Thomas Jefferson stripe, better and nobler than the new Empire, with men of the Rathbone stripe?

**WATCHWORD OF FREEDOM.**  
 In the spirited and patriotic responses of prominent Democrats to The Sunday Republic's request for their views as to what should constitute the Democratic watchwords for the campaign of 1900, all are found to center on the one American rallying cry—"Save the Republic from Empire!"

"A Republic forever, an Empire never," says Carter H. Harrison. "The Republic against the Empire," says Alexander

De Armond with originating that stirring slogan. "Stand by the Constitution and preserve the Republic," says Congressman W. S. Cowherd. "Citizens, not subjects; home rule, no colonies," says David Overmyer. "The Republic against the Empire; the people against the plutocrats," says William Sulzer. "The Declaration of Independence must be preserved wherever the flag flaps," says John W. Keller. "Our platform is the Declaration of Independence," says Benjamin F. Shively. "The Republic against the Empire," says Richard Croker. "Trusts and trusts, the tandem team of imperialism," says Governor Lon V. Stephens. "The Declaration of Independence is not worn out," says David A. De Armond. "Americanism against imperialism," says David S. Rose. "Let the flag float only where it can be, in absolute unity, a symbol of liberty," says John H. Atwood. "For the Republic," says Thomas H. Ball. "The American flag must stand for freedom," says Elliot Danforth. "The flag of the Republic forever, of an Empire never," says William J. Stone. "Save the Republic," says C. A. Walsh. "Imperialism is a threat to the Republic; millions for defense, but not one cent for invasion," says Daniel J. Campbell.

This splendid unanimity of sentiment as to the paramount issue and the consequent Democratic watchword of the campaign of 1900 contains the guarantee of a Democratic assault of exceptional aggressiveness and effectiveness against the forces of the party now seeking to betray the Republic to Empire. The national Democratic stands for that old-fashioned Americanism to which the greatness of this country is due. It is not willing to surrender that Americanism for the imperialism of monarchial Europe. It calls on all true and loyal Americans to uphold the American spirit. It sounds for this country's sake the great and vital slogan of the campaign of 1900—"Save the Republic from Empire!"

**UNEARNED ADVANTAGE.**  
 In the response of President McKinley to the Notification Committee the principal events on which he based a claim to re-election were those which happened during his term without his co-operation or assistance.

"We have lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages; prosperity at home and prestige abroad," he said.

These facts will undoubtedly exercise a marked influence on those people who believe that business conditions are controlled by Federal administrations; who believe that the United States Government can give to all the population high wages and active trade. As a matter of fact, the McKinley administration had no more to do with the lowering of interest rates and the raising of wages than it had to do with the recent eclipse of the sun. Natural causes, which McKinley could not have held back had he been so minded, produced these results.

Governor Roosevelt wrote his history of the American Navy in the war of 1812 before he was 24, and collected most of the material while he was a student at Harvard. The American people cannot bring it over their hearts to bury a man of such genius in the office of Vice President.

The Philadelphia man who always carries a cane when he does not carry an umbrella, in order to get used to not forgetting his umbrella, should go over and shake hands with the man who learned to write with both hands because his right hand might be amputated.

The quarterly report of the only unembarrassed street car line in St. Louis showed that it carried an average of 83 passengers per trip. As the cars seat about 40 passengers St. Louisans can see what congestion does in the way of discomfort.

No indemnity of land or gold can atone for the Chinese massacre of Minister Conger and the men, women and children of the American Legation in Peking. The grim old Mosaic law alone fits this case.

It's a mighty ungrateful German-American who is willing to vote to fasten the Fatherland's curse of imperialism and militarism upon the country that lifted the curse from his soul.

Chicago is calling on President McKinley to settle its strike troubles. The President will probably see great attractions in the strike policy inaugurated by the Mayor of St. Louis.

Veterans of the Spanish-American War fought to establish the free and independent Cuban Republic, not to overthrow the free and independent Republic of the United States.

Considering how firmly it stands forbidding American entrance on the path of Empire, it's no wonder the McKinley Imperialists hate the Declaration of Independence.

One crack of the trust bull-whip in Hanna's hands exercises more influence over the Republican party than the voice of 75,000,000 Americans.

Mark Hanna is warning his satellites against overconfidence. As many look at it, the danger to the Republicans will be, rather, underconfidence.

Sons and daughters of the American Revolution are pledged by their blood to vote against Empire for the salvation of the Republic.

**And the World Goes Well.**  
 A constant and an ardent soul.  
 To friend or foe, a strong.  
 A heart that pays attention to  
 And lips that laugh and sing.  
 And the world goes well where such souls dwell.  
 For the way is wide on either side,  
 And little souls love to meet!

A confident and cheerful soul.  
 To friend or foe, a strong.  
 A heart from pity passing whole  
 And lips that turn to song.  
 And the world goes well where such souls share,  
 And the days go down with such a share,  
 For the way is wide where such souls stride,  
 And little souls love to share.

**REFLEX D. SAUNDERS.**

KANSAS POPULISTS  
INDORSE BRYAN.

**Political Leaders Confident That the Fusion Forces Will Carry the State.**

## INDIANA DRUMMERS' ACTION.

**Assure Mr. Bryan That They Have Abandoned McKinleyism and Will Support the Democratic Ticket.**

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
 Lincoln, N. B., July 15.—Some cheering news was brought to Mr. Bryan to-day by a delegation of Kansas Populists, composed of State Chairman Taylor Riddle of Marion, Mayor C. W. Goodland of Port Scott, T. F. Lamb of the Parsons Eclipse, J. T. Shepard of Fort Scott, Prosecuting Attorney of Baldwin County, and Hugh Boone, a representative of the miners of Southeastern Kansas. They presented Mr. Bryan with an invitation to be present at the State Convention of Populists at Fort Scott on July 21.

**Kansas for Bryan.**  
 Mr. Riddle assured Mr. Bryan that there would be perfect fusion in Kansas this year between the Populists and the Republicans, and that he would carry the State by from 12,000 to 15,000 John W. Breckinridge, the best organizer in the State, and a Populist of wide popularity, is slated for the governorship, and the delegation felt quite certain that he would defeat Stanley. The latter's election, they assert, was brought about by the stay-at-home vote of the opposition.

Mr. Riddle said that it was the belief of most of the Populist leaders in Kansas with whom he had talked that Towne should withdraw.

"We are all for Bryan," he said. "We want no more such complications as in 1896. All who are opposed to the present administration should unite themselves under one banner and labor for the success of one presidential and one vice-presidential nominee. Towne's withdrawal would not accentuate the midroad movement. In fact, John in Kansas we have no midroaders. Where David's name is on the Republican party is worth a good many thousand votes to us in Kansas. David is known far and wide and has a powerful influence on a large-sized class of voters."

**Drummers Against McKinley.**  
 Among Mr. Bryan's visitors this afternoon was J. M. Kearns of South Bend, Ind., a traveling man in the employ of an Eastern firm in 1896. Mr. Kearns, who was depicted in a large number of men Mr. Kearns told Mr. Bryan that at a recent banquet of the employees of the house in which he was employed, the subject of trusts and the United States Government came up for discussion, and the condemnation seemed to be so general that some one suggested that a vote on presidential and vice-presidential candidates be taken. Mr. Kearns, 37 declared himself for Bryan and 4 for McKinley. Over 20 of these traveling men, he added, had voted for McKinley in 1896. Mr. Kearns said he was depicted by the gathering, since Nebraska was part of his territory, to call upon Mr. Bryan, present granger from the traveling men and to assure him of their loyal support this fall.

**Money to Bet on Bryan.**  
 A cold-blooded bluff of New York gamblers in 1896, when they were asked to create a stampede for McKinley was called to-day. A press dispatch Saturday evening announced that Bell & Co. had commissions in 1896. Mr. Kearns said he was depicted by the gathering, since Nebraska was part of his territory, to call upon Mr. Bryan, present granger from the traveling men and to assure him of their loyal support this fall.

**Republican County Ticket.**  
 The following delegates were elected: County Judge, J. A. Vinton; Sheriff, J. A. Vinton; Treasurer, J. A. Vinton; Auditor, J. A. Vinton; Assessor, J. A. Vinton; Surveyor, J. A. Vinton; Coroner, J. A. Vinton; Clerk, J. A. Vinton; Notary, J. A. Vinton; Justice, J. A. Vinton; Constable, J. A. Vinton; Marshal, J. A. Vinton; Jailor, J. A. Vinton; Keeper, J. A. Vinton; Warden, J. A. Vinton; Prisoner, J. A. Vinton; Guard, J. A. Vinton; Cook, J. A. Vinton; Butler, J. A. Vinton; Porter, J. A. Vinton; Janitor, J. A. Vinton; Watchman, J. A. Vinton; Messenger, J. A. Vinton; Runner, J. A. Vinton; Errand boy, J. A. Vinton; Footman, J. A. Vinton; Valet, J. A. Vinton; Chamberlain, J. A. Vinton; Steward, J. A. Vinton; Butler, J. A. Vinton; Porter, J. A. Vinton; Janitor, J. A. Vinton; Watchman, J. A. Vinton; Messenger, J. A. Vinton; Runner, J. A. Vinton; Errand boy, J. A. Vinton; Footman, J. A. Vinton; Valet, J. A. Vinton; Chamberlain, J. A. Vinton; Steward, J. A. Vinton; Butler, J. A. 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